THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII.
NUMBER 38.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE 'Retrenchment' Pleasure Excursion is now Madras bound. Messrs. Elliot, Cunningham, Westland, and Colonel Filgate are said to have now completed their "[illegible]uous labours" in Bombay, in the shape of taking evidence. Poona with its pleasant and inviting climate will be 'done' on the way, and then the run will be for the Southern Presidency. They must be back to Calcutta to be in time for the cold weather gayeties.

AMERICAN wheat will again, it seems, have the mastery of the market. The Washington Agricultural Bureau's Monthly Report estimates the crop at ninety million bushels above that of the last year. The American cotton crops, however, are not so very promising. In ten of the Cotton States the crop is 82 per cent. But the cotton resources of India are not large enough to be of any great importance to her, in this state of the American market.

THE *Englishman* is naturally not very sanguine about any appreciable progress of the Hills Question during Sir Rivers Thompson's *regime*. Our contemporary speaks euphemistic words of despondence when he says that with a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship impending, it is hardly to be expected that the Bengal Government will make any very sweeping recommendation. It is probable, however, that in future two Secretaries and two Under-Secretaries on the civil side of the whole of the P. W. Secretariat will remain in Calcutta and that two Secretaries and one Under-Secretary will accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Darjeeling. Heads of Departments, it is apologetically added, may be allowed to go to Darjeeling till the rains and again in September. The expenditure on the latter score, it is supposed, would be trifling "as the heads of Departments would take very small establishments." But why should they go at all, far less take any establishment? We are sorry to see our contemporary's attitude modified in this reference, for it used to be strong enough. These are no times for mincing matters. Truths must be spoken out, and spoken home and spoken till success is ours.

THE beauties of the system of Octroi-duties are being manifested day by day in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioners' action in increasing the town duties upon the necessaries of life has raised a storm of indignation. The duties on grain, molasses (gur), *ghee*, fire-wood have been raised all round. Some Ditchers were awfully anxious for having this "perfect system of taxation" introduced to their city, and we remember that terrible howl was sought to be raised in some quarters because, forsooth, we had the hardihood of questioning the perfection of the system. Bombay experiences may stand Calcutta in good stead.

THE out-turn of the Bengal Indigo Crop for the year is estimated at 20,000 maunds.

DARJEELING is having very nasty weather just now. Should it continue, holiday tourists during the Poojah will have a most unenjoyable time of it, it is apprehended, with patter, patter and patter night and day. The change in the moon may, however, bring on a change for the better.

EGYPT with her host of European officers is having a most delightful time of it. Out of 28 Europeans receiving each over £1,900 a year from the Egyptian Government, 22 are absent from their duties. Out of ten Englishmen from the same category only two —Mr. Vincent and Mr. Kelly—are in Egypt. In the Court of Appeal there are nine European Judges and one Procureur-General; all are on leave. At the Caisse de la Dette two remain out of six. The Chiefs of the army, of the police, of the public works, of the railways, and of the customs are all absent.

AMONG the results of British rule in India, one is the increase of population. Taking the British dominions and the Native States together, there are, in round numbers, about 250,000,000 while the number to the square mile is 162. But in the former the number stands at 211 to the square mile, while in the latter it is only 89. In all probability, a hundred years ago, the population of the whole country was more sparse than is now the case. It would seem the people are increasing and multiplying at a fearful rate, and when the census is taken in 1891 the result may be perfectly astounding. But all the calculations are based on data which are any thing but reliable.

TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

THE Northbrook Club has arranged to give a dinner to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji in November.

AN American paper asserts that cattle lifting has been such a profitable 'business' in Texas, that one energetic thief, who started twenty years ago with two cows and a branding iron now possesses a fortune of £20,000. We wonder if he is taxed by his Government for carrying on his profession and making an income out of it.

THE Secunderabad paper hears that the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will stay at the Chudderghaut Residency during their visit to Hyderabad in November. The Nizam's Government is preparing a programme of events for the three or four days of the Vice-regal visit. There will be banquets, illuminations, fireworks, sports and a variety of *tamashas*. A couple of lacs of rupees will, it is said, be spent on the not quite a sevenday's wonder.

THE *Lancet*, condemning the use of nitrate of silver in cases of bites of rabid dogs, announces the following treatment as most effectual: A ligature should be applied about the part bitten, and the wound having been promptly and thoroughly sucked and washed with water, pure carbolic acid should be applied to it. If the wound should be a punctured one, a crucial incision should first be made to encourage bleeding. How is the sucking business to be done? Every one is not blessed with a devoted *Kaikeyi*, nor are every one's gums proof against a little bleeding in the act of sucking—bleeding enough to lead to fatal inoculation. All parts moreover would not admit of the application of ligature.

WE are glad to be informed that the rumours freely circulating in the Punjab, regarding the resignation of Babu Nilamber Mukerjea, the Finance Minister of Kashmir, are without foundation.

AN adventurous Frenchman named De Wogan has been wandering about the sea and rivers of the Continent during the last two years in a paper boat of his own construction. The fragile craft has already borne its owner over six thousand miles through the Channel, by the coast into creeks and up rivers. This novel piece of naval architecture is named the *Qui-Vive*, and is shaped like a canoe. It is sixteen feet long, two and a half feet in width; the shell is about an inch thick, and it weighs fifty pounds.

IT is proposed to hold in the autumn of 1887 an international congress of short-hand writers of all existing systems, and of persons interested in short-hand generally, to celebrate conjointly two events of importance (1) The Jubilee of the introduction of Mr. Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, marking as it does an era in the development of shorthand on scientific principles; (2) the tercentenary of modern shorthand, originated by Dr. Timothy Bright, about 1587, continued by Peter Bales (1590), John Willis (1602), Edmond, Willis (1618), Shelton (1620), Cartwright (1642), Rich (1646), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Byrom (1767), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Lewis (1812), and many others in past generations, and, finally, by Mr. Pitman and other English and Continental authors of the present day.

WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

AT recent meetings of the Academie des Inscriptions, M. Senart read two papers upon "The Epigraphy and Linguistic History of India," in which he aimed at fixing the chronological order of the several dialects. The inscriptions of Asoka show that Vedic Sanskrit was the subject of cultivation in the middle of the third century B. C. Classical Sanskrit was developed between the third century B. C. and the first century A. D. The development of the Prakrit dialects comes later, their grammar not having been fixed before the third or even fourth century A. D. All these deductions are due to fancies and crotchets, and have no claim whatever to any confidence. It pleases the savans of Europe to be the authors of grand discoveries and so discoveries come upon us thick as leaves in Vallombrosa in autumn. Bishop Wall once wrote a volume to prove that Sanskrit was never a vernacular, but a cryptic slang got up by wicked Brahmans for nefarious purposes, very like the thieves' slang in England, and Colonel Sykes held that the Sanskrit language was produced by a polishing up of the Prakrita.

AIR-propellers are well-known contrivances for ventilating premises: and now we have a hand rotary punkah for cooling and ventilating. The punkah, when driven by hand, compels air to travel in or out of a room at such a rate, that all the air in a medium-sized room may be changed by a man in every minute. For one turn of the handle the propeller turns twice. The punkah weighs under 1 cwt., and a 48-inch size can change 5,000 cubic feet of air in a minute. A new name for the familiar old thermantidote.

MR. GOLDWIN Smith asserts that since the days of Demosthenes there had not been a dozen orators superior to John Bright. Who can say if eleven or thirteen would not be nearer the mark!

THE *East* understands, that Babu Dina Nath Sen, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Dacca, now on deputation, as the Prime Minister of HisHighness the Maharaja of Tipperah is going to revert to his former appointment.

THE ARMS ACT in Burma is working rigorously. The Government has notified that a license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any "Asiatic" "without the permission in writing of a Magistrate of the First Class, or of the District Superintendent of Police. He shall not sell in any one year to any Asiatic more than one pound of gunpowder and one hundred caps without the sanction of the District Magistrate, or the Sub-Divisional officer." One pound of powder and a hundred caps, ought, we dare say, be enough, under Magisterial or Police supervision to keep off naughty "dacoits," should they be foolish enough to think of molesting loyal citizens. Wild beasts are also to be kept off within this very reasonable limit, and gentlemen

with an unfortunate sporting propensity must manage as best as they can with the prescribed modicum of a scruple a day. But why should not, with stringent Arms Regulations like these, the "Dacoity" movement in Burma be rampant more than ever? The fact seems to be that people who fight for their hearths and homes, for their country and their honor and lives, don't usually get their supply of shot and powder from the invaders direct. Martial law in a civil garb never touches the actual belligerents, call them dacoits or whatever else you like, but does a deal of injury to the devoted and the loyal.

THURSDAY 16th SEPTEMBER.

THE famous and time-honored institution of Cabinet Council is said to be lapsing in England. It is pronounced to be obsolete and unworkable and unwieldy by reason of its size, and a special committee of the Cabinet has had to be appointed of late for the proper consideration of the Irish question. The idea is that the number of councillors should be limited. We often heard the same cant in reference to municipal corporations in India, which Babu orators make all the more "unbearable." Some of these days we may expect to hear of autocratic conservatism, whether of Conservatives proper or Liberals, talking of the unworkable unwieldiness of St. Stephen. And the next—the next step will be a single man for a Government. But will the people of Europe tamely accept this programme? Men will soon find out their mistake and the Proletariat will yet have their day. St. Stephen has failed to keep out Bradlaugh.

THE Lahore memorial to the Secretary of State for India for the extension of Sir Charles Aitchison's term of office has, the *Tribune* learns, already been submitted to the Viceroy. The memorialists urge that in order "to ensure the development of our infant University and the educational institutions established and projected by His Honor, to perfect the machinery for mass education, to watch over and foster the healthy growth of local self-government in this province, and to carry out the reforms of the public services inaugurated by him," "a prolongation of His Honor's term of office is imperatively necessary." They are further of opinion that "the presence of a statesman, so conscientious, and justly beloved by the people, at the head of affairs of this frontier province, would be eminently conducive to the stability of British rule in India against aggression from without and discontent within its borders."

PREPARATIONS are now being made in the Punjab for the despatch of a Military corps to the frontier. The ostensible plea is to punish the Bonerwals for the depredations they had committed last year on British territory, and to avenge the death of Lieutenant Hutchinson. In reality, it is said, the troops are to march into Afghanistan, in order to help the Ameer in his unprovoked attack on Kaffristan. Colonel Lockhart's mission was sent simply to serve that end. There is no doubt that Abdur Rahman is about to attack Kaffristan, to get recognised some untenable claims, which he has advanced concerning that country.

THE *Indian Union* complains of cows having been killed publicly in the city of Allahabad, during the late Mahammadan festival of Bakreed. Cows were never before allowed, and very properly too, to be butchered in any but certain appointed places outside the city, lest the practice should hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos. This year the Magistrate was moved for appointing new places which he very rightly refused to do, ordering that no cows should be allowed to be killed except in the customary places. The order was plain enough, but was strongly strained in favour of the Mahammadans who appear to have influential B*hai bratheri* in the Police. Cows were butchered in private houses in any number, a thing never before allowed, and meat was openly carried in the bazar against the standing orders of the Magistrate. The objects of the Mahammadan zealots seem to have been to exasperate the Hindoos in vengeance of their triumph during the last Ramlila festival. They succeeded in their object so thoroughly that hundreds of strict Hindoos abstained from taking food all day, and the results would have been of a far more serious character had not wiser counsels prevailed. These are really dangerous games for the Police to play, and we trust an enquiry will be made into the conduct of officers who so lightly deal with the religious feelings of a large and influential community. Umballa and Ludhiana fared worse, as serious riots are reported from those places.

FRIDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta :—Messrs. J. G. Apcar, N. N. Ghose, W. J. Simmons, F. A. N. Watkins, H. C. Chick, J. E. D. Ezra, Nawab Abdul Latiff, Munshi Mahammad Yusuf, Kumar Neelkrishna, Syud M. F. Hossein, Babu Denendro Narain Roy, Babu Gourdas Bosack and Dr. Gurudas Banerjea. The year's list is a representative one.

OUR readers may remember Bhubun Mohun Dutt, of Ranaghat, who was sentenced to eleven years rigorous imprisonment, and 250 Rs. fine by the Sessions Judge of Nudea in 1877. When His Honor the Lieutenant Governor visited Ranaghat some time ago, Bhubun's young daughter at his wife's instance made a personal appeal to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who promised to consider her father's case favourably. The matter had been dropped and almost escaped from public memory. During His Honor's late visit, however, to Bhagalpore where Bhubun is undergoing his incarceration, fresh petitions were presented which led His Honor to enquire into the prisoner's conduct in Jail. The conduct was reported to be satisfactory, and His Honor has been pleased to remit the fine and has ordered his release on the 26th of October next. Long promised mercy has come at last.

We have just escaped the horrors of an Anglo-German war, the *causus belli* of which promised to be the body of the Doctor of a German man-of-war lying off Bombay. The coroner of Bombay and his jury claimed the deceased doctor's body as their own, as he had died of appoplexy. But the German commander would not quietly stand a *post mortem* examination and inquest, and claimed the protection of the flag of Germany. Tall talk and communication by wire followed. The German Government, Lord Reay, the German Counsel at Bombay, all were moved in this momentous affair which quietly ended in the usual inquest and *post mortem* examination. British prestige which Prince Bismark is doing all to lower, was thus for once upheld The poor doctor's burial, however, was delayed a long while.

IT is expected among the British community that the intended visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Turkish capital will make a very favourable impression on the Sultan at the present moment. In political circles his Royal Highness's visit will also be regarded as indicating a more cordial feeling between England and Turkey. The feeling is cordial enough. The Sultan however is unfortunately powerless against England's enemies.

THE East India Association and the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association intend to make an earnest appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the gold and silver duties, in the hope to induce him to abolish them in April next.

THE whole Mussulman population of Bulgaria have informed the Porte that they have decided to emigrate to Turkey proper. The Porte is inclined on the whole to encourage the movement. The danger is that means to meet the wants of these unfortunate people may not be at hand when required, and that influence of such an example may cause a similar departure of the other Moslem populations from the adjacent provinces not under direct Mussulman rule. The Sultan's sway over Bulgaria would not be strengthened, we are afraid, by being denuded of his co-religionists.

SATURDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Porte will, it is stated, shortly contest the right of extending British protection to some small colonies of individuals originally belonging to Peshawar and other districts on the Afghan frontier, and domiciles for many years in the Turkish Asiatic province. The Porte holds that such individuals, having emigrated from those districts of India before their annexation to the British Crown, are not entitled to British protection. It is expected that the matter will form the subject of some discussion between the British Government and the Porte.

AT the meeting of the Cork Corporation a post-card was read from Mr. Gladstone stating that it was not his intention to visit Ireland, but that he would make a short visit to the Continent in eight or ten days. The reply was in response to an inquiry whether the Right Hon. gentleman would, on the occasion of his visit to that country, receive personally the honorary freedom of the city recently conferred upon him by resolution of council. The brevity and informal manner of Mr. Gladstone's reply caused surprise, and the subject was dropped with a suggestion from the Mayor that the freedom of the city should be sent in the usual way. As we had suggested some time ago it would not be discreet for Mr. Gladstone to visit Ireland in its present disturbed condition. For if he has admirers there, he has enemies as well.

SIR Alexander Taylor, the President of the Cooper's Hill College, in his speech at the distribution of prizes at the Institution, spoke in high terms of the fidelity and trustworthiness of Indian Native servants. In this connection he told how in 1857, being ordered from Rawul Pindi to Delhi, he left all his baggage and belongings to his men, and that, months afterwards, when he had given up all as lost, every thing was brought to him in the most perfect order, though it had been necessary to travel in the hot season through 500 miles of country, then greatly disturbed by the mutineers. In conclusion, Sir Alexander expressed a hope, that the men going out from Cooper's Hill would, in all their dealings with the Natives of India, conduct themselves as justice-loving English Christian gentlemen. All honor to Sir Alexander.

FURTHER anti-missionary riots have taken place in the province of Kiangs. Towards the end of June, the Mission House at Pinhow, presided over by Mr. Rouger, was sacked and entirely destroyed, the missionary residence and school were also burned and destroyed, and M. Peres, a French priest, was captured, and ill-treated. A ransom of 5700 francs was demanded, but the natives on finding that M. Peres had no money, released him. All the other missionaries fled, the Bishop himself coming on to Hongkong.

The following extract from the *Panjab Gazette* does not hold out any hopes of the Government pursuing Liberal Policy in regard to the employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public service. TheSecretary of State writes to the Viceroy :—"As to the general question of the advisability of declaring Pleaders and Subordinate Judges (who are Natives of India) eligible for the Bench of the Panjab Chief Court, I concur in the views of Your Excellency in Council, and I desire that, in future, Native Pleaders and subordinate Judges may be considered eligible for appointment to that Court, provided they possess qualifications corresponding to those which would under Section 2 of 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 104 qualify them for appointment to a judgeship in one of the High Courts. I am of opinion, however, that there should not at any time be more than one Native Judge on the Bench of the Chief Court ; and moreover, that no Judgeship in that Court should be considered as reserved for a Native, though it may be open to YourExcellency in Council to appoint a Native who, you are satisfied, is in every respect qualified to fill the office with the best advantage to the public interests." The ruling of the Secretary of State is very queer! No judgeship should be reserved for a native, and at the same time there should not be more than one Native Judge at a time on the bench! It means appoint one native, if you cannot well avoid that, but don't appoint more than one, no matter howsoever qualified.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1886-7.)

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on *Thursday*, the 23*rd Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The effects of the Reflection of Light upon other than plane Surfaces.

Lecture by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Oxy-Compounds of Chlorine, and Bromine.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,

September 18th, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, September 20, 1886.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The Bengal Government has, in a recently-published Resolution, reviewed the actual financial results of 1884-85, the revised estimates for 1885-86, and the budget estimates for 1886-87. Twelve months ago it was anticipated that the year 1884-85 would close with a credit balance of 14 lakhs in round numbers; but the actual result has been less favourable than this estimate by upwards of two lakhs. The anticipations formed at the beginning of the year with respect to the revenue have been realised. The actual receipts have exceeded the revised estimates by more than a lakh and a half. But the actual expenditure has been three and a half lakhs more than the revised estimate. The increase under the head of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 98,000, but this increase is nominal. The Government of India having directed that the irrecoverable balance (Rs. 2,36,000) of the Port Canning Loan should be borne equally by the Provincial and Imperial Revenues, the adjustment has been made by showing the whole charge under Public Works by civil officers, a credit of one-half being taken *per contra* under "Land Revenue." Apart from this there was a decrease of Rs. 20,000. Under the head of "Provincial Rules," we notice a decrease of Rs. 1,28,000, which was chiefly the result of the prevailing scarcity in several districts. Under "Jails" a decrease of Rs. 26000 is observable, which was due to smaller sale proceeds of jail-manufactures consequent on effect having been given to the policy prescribed by the Government of India of discouraging the more remunerative kinds of jail manufacture. The bulk of the increased expenditure of 3½ lakhs was due to the debit of Rs. 2,36,000 on account of the balance of the Port Canning Loan, of which mention has been made above.

We next come to the Revised Estimates for 1885-86. These estimates reckon on a total revenue of Rs. 4,26.47,000 in a total expenditure of Rs. 4,20,73,000. The latest return from the Comptroller General shows that the total collections of land revenue during the year, aggregated Rs. 3,85,96,000. The revised estimate for Land Revenue now stand at Rs. 1,30,000,000 in round figures. Regarding the Public Works head, it is *satisfactory to* note that the receipts are better by a lakh than they were originally calculated. "State Railways" exhibit an increase of nearly a lakh, which is almost entirely contributed by the Northern Bengal State Railway. The increase of Rs. 2,35,000 under "Irrigation," represents almost entirely increased collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals. The figures now adopted with respect to expenditure scarcely call for any remarks, as they are for the most part based on the twelve months' actuals furnished by the Accountant-General. According to the revised estimates of receipts and expenditure now formed by the Bengal Government, the closing balance will stand at R. 17,76,000 instead of Rs. 16,65,000 reported to the Government of India in February last.

The Budget estimates for 1886-87 have been modified since they were submitted to the Government of India. The figures adopted by the Supreme Government reckoned on a total revenue of Rs. 4,45,43,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 4,29,32,000. But the Local Government has after reconsideration, raised the estimate of revenue by Rs. 57,000 and reduced the estimated expenditure by Rs. 30,000. The Supreme Government estimated the Land Revenue at Rs. 1,28,78,000, but the Local Government has raised by Rs. 5,000. Under Salt the estimate of the Local Government is, Rs. 20,000 less than that adopted by the Government of India. Under Excise also the estimate has been reduced by Rs. 75,000. The actuals of 1885-86 being now known, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it safe to allow for an increase of more than a lakh of rupees on the gross receipts. The orders in regard to jail manufactures having been modified, the estimate of receipts has been raised by Rs. 30,000. Under "State Railways" the Supreme Government raised the local estimate by more than a lakh of rupees, as larger receipts are anticipated on the Northern Bengal State Railway. As regards expenditure, we observe that the Government of India increased the local estimate under Land Revenue by Rs. 36,000 on account of revenue survey charges. The Local Government, however adheres to its original estimate, as the survey operations in the Mozufferpore District have been stopped under orders of the Secretary of State. Under "Police" the estimate has been reduced by Rs. 33,000. Under "Education" the estimated expenditure is increased by Rs. 28,000. Of this sum Rs. 10,000 represents the unpaid balance of the building grant of Rs. 19,000 made to the St. Scholastica's Convent School, Chittagong, and Rs. 18,000, is the amount sanctioned for the Dhurmtolla Loretto School building. Under "Scientific Department," the estimate has been reduced by Rs. 25,000 owing to the proposal of establishing a veterinary college for Bengal having been negatived by the Government of India. For contributions to excluded Local Funds and Municipalities Rs. 50,000 is provided. Of this amount, Rs. 20,000 will be contributed to the Mohsin Fund, Rs. 6,484 granted to the Darjeeling Municipality for repairs of certain roads, and Rs. 5,000 to the Bali Municipality towards acquiring a piece of land in the neighbourhood of the school building. According to the estimate submitted to the Government of India in February last, it was expected that the year 1886-87 would close with a credit balance of Rs. 17,22,000. The Supreme Government reduced this balance by nearly a lakh and a quarter. It is, therefore, satisfactory to observe that according to the estimate now adopted by the Local Government, the closing balance will amount to nearly 17 lakhs.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

In the course of the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury made some observations on the present situation in Burma. His lordship admitted that greater difficulties had been experienced in that country than were expected at the time of its annexation. Our rulers, when they decided upon incorporating Theebaw's dominions with the British Empire, persuaded themselves that the people of Burma would welcome them as deliverers from a hated tyranny. This was also the belief with which Lord Lytton undertook the invasion of Afghanistan. The English, in the plenitude of their self-love imagine that Orientals oppressed by their own kings, are only too eager to enjoy the inestimable blessings of British rule. One of the greatest defects in the English character is the habit of adopting a conventional aspect of things, satisfying their own minds with it, and imagining that it will satisfy other people's minds also. That it would not be an easy task to reconcile the Burmese to British rule was foreseen by those who had a thorough acquaintance with their national feeling. But the ardent advocates of annexation could not be expected to accept the views of such persons. Lord Salisbury would have the public believe that Upper Burma was in a satisfactory state when the Conservatives quitted office last winter, and its present unsatisfactory state is due to the mismanagement of the Liberals. His lordship said:—'I think when we left Office the annexation was proceeding in a very healthy way, and there was every prospect of the speedy restoration of order and the Government of Burma in peace and prosperity. I do not wish for a moment to suggest that the noble Earl opposite is responsible for matters not turning out in a different way." Both Liberals and Conservatives have equally participated in the mistakes which led to the annexation of Burma, and they are both equally responsible for the present position of affairs. The statement of Lord Salisbury that when the Conservatives quitted office last winter the annexation was proceeding in a satisfactory way, is calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The simple truth is, that the pause which took place after the capture of Mandalay, was merely the stillness which precedes a storm. The people who were confounded by the sudden appearance of General, Prendergast before the gates of the capital naturally required time to group and organize themselves. They also naturally awaited the decision of the British Government as to the future of the country. This lull was interpreted into acquiescence on the part of the Burmese in the establishment of British rule in their country. But when they found that no Prince of the Alompra dynasty would be placed on the throne of Mandalay, they refused to submit, and arranged for offering resistance to the British armies.

How matters now really stand in Burma has been clearly explained to the British public by the *Times'* "Special', in a long letter published in a recent issue of the journal. He points out that the situation in Burma is serious, and threatens to become still more so. The British force in that country has been trebled since the fall of Mandalay and doubled since the Viceroy visited it in February. There are now 30,000 troops and military police in Upper Burma, and the despatch of three regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry have been ordered. When our forces have been increased we shall then have in Burma a larger army than the French have at any time had in Tonquin." The *Times'* correspondent writes:—"In the greater portion of upper Burma our authority does not extend beyond rifle range from our fortified posts; and we have not even attempted to interfere with the Shan States, which constitute fully a third of the former dominions of Theebaw. In those districts of Upper Burma which we occupy, almost indescribable anarchy and confusion prevail. This condition of affairs has reacted in British Burma, and the lower province has been for months the scene of very serious outbreak. The disturbances in British Burma, although described as dacoities, were in reality scarcely veiled rebellion. The lower province, a portion of which has been for 60 years under British rule, and all of which has been for at least 40 years past of the Indian Empire, has for months past been ravaged by bands of brigands, who have burned villages, murdered peaceful inhabitants, and inflicted enormous loss on all classes." This state of things is well calculated to arouse a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of the British public in respect to their latest acquisition in the East. The correspondent of the leading journal discusses the causes to which this position of affairs is due. He shows that the present unhappy condition of the country would have been impossible but for the grave military

errors committed immediately after the surrender of Mandalay. He also finds fault with the method in which the civil administration of the country has been conducted since its acquisition. All sensible and right-thinking persons will agree with the *Times'* correspondent that when the annexation of Upper Bûrma was decided upon a full staff of the ablest and most experienced officers in the Burma Commission ought to have been sent to the newly acquired province to discharge the delicate and complicated duties arising out of the reorganization of the country. But instead of pursuing this wise course the Government entrusted the difficult task of re-establishing order in Upper Burma and laying the foundation there of British rule to incompetent hands. For instance, a large and important district was committed to the care of an officer who, previous to his appointments, had acted as Assistant Jail Superintendent. This Officer was the sole judge in his district with power of life and death. The administrative staff for Upper Burma was hastily recruited from the Police, Telegraph and Public Works Department. These recruits were in many cases absolutely without training or experience; and yet they were invested with large Judicial powers. It has now been found necessary to appoint a full civil staff for Upper Burma; but it will take the new officers a very long time to repair the mischief which has already been done by their predecessors.

The correspondent of the *Times* condemns, in the strongest language, the official conduct of Captain Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, and especially his trying prisoners at his own private house, to which the public are denied admittance, and under circumstances which make it impossible for the prisoners to properly defend themselves. The correspondent quotes the declaration of Mr. Miller, the assistant Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who has been a resident in Mandalay for over five months. Mr. Miller has no hesitation whatever in saying that the high-handed and illegal proceedings of the local authorities in Mandalay "are giving the name of British administration an unsavoury odour in the nostrils of peaceable and law-abiding citizens." He continues:—"As an instance of the nature of the evidence on which suspects are condemned, I give the following:—"An elderly man, father of a large family and universally respected in the quarter in which he resides, is accosted in his own house by two men, who request him to read a document which they have brought. He reads half-way through and sees that it purports to be a revolutionary message from a rebel prince. He asks the men to go away and says that he will not mix himself up with such matters. They leave, and are afterwards arrested with the letter on their persons. On being questioned as to the place where they were last, they mentioned the name and house of the man who had partly read the letter for them. For this crime—and a European police officer, who was present at his trial, has assured me that such was the head and front of his offending—this man has been condemned to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It is not at all surprising that this monstrous sentence should shake the faith of the people of Mandalay in English justice." Well might Mr. Miller remark that the present conduct of the courts is establishing a reign of terror and a legacy of hate to British rule in Mandalay, and that Captain Adamson's proceedings do more to retard the pacification of a great city than a band of dacoits let loose in it. Comments on such proceedings are superfluous. We would ask—is this British justice, and pause for a reply.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

In our last notice of Bulgarian affairs we left Prince Alexander at Limberg. The details since received show that he was surprised one night in his palace by a body of insurgent troops, headed by one Major Grueff, commander of the Kustendil battalion, forced to sign an abdication, and then marched off to Russia, whence he travelled to Limberg and thence to Battenburg. The insurgents in the mean-time formed a provisional Government with Monsignor Clement, Metropolitan of Tirnova, as President. The next day was passed in bribing the people of Sofia with Russian roubles, much of which issued from the Russian Embassy. The proclamation which the Provisional Government issued was not well received by the army. Those who had been led to victory by the Prince could not think of sitting quiet under the Metropolitan working under the orders of Russia, and a crisis was soon brought on. The Provisional Government was overthrown, and another formed with the old ministers of the State. In the meantime Prince Alexander issued an address offering to return if the Bulgars would have him back. This was of course a dramatic display; it was well known that his ministers would, and in fact had settled to, hail him back; and he returned. But the arch intriguer had not yet done with him for good. The revolt, the transportation, the liberation from duress, were all due to Russia, and Russia would not be taken in by such uninfluential people as the ministers of Prince Alexander. In reply to a telegram announcing that the Prince had resumed his place at the head of the Bulgarian State, she sent a crushing message which left no room for doubt as to what she meant. Russia supported Prince Alexander from the beginning, only to use him as a cat's paw for her own purposes; but when he rose against his Suzerain, the Porte, and took possession of Roumelia on his own account, he forfeited her confidence, and ever since she has been busy intriguing against him. This return meant a defeat of Russian schemes and Russia soon found the means for setting him aside. He had to abdicate again, and retire to his native principality. The Regency in whose hands he left Bulgaria was of his own choosing, and it is said that they have arrested Russian agitators, and are avowedly opposed to Russian designs. They have also opened the Bulgarian National Assembly, and recommended it to summon the General assembly for the purpose of electing a Prince of Bulgaria. Russia has for the present promised to recognise the Regency, if order is maintained, and to promote the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria; but she advises the Assembly to delay the election of a Prince until the public mind is calmed. She has also appointed General Kaulbars, Russian agent in Bulgaria, "to guide" the Bulgars out of their troubles. Apparently all this means pacificatory; but there is more in the word "guide" than what meets the eye, and if we put it along with the sweep of Russian troops towards the Pruth, the gathering of transports in the Black Sea, and the conversion of Batoum into a Russian port, the prospects of general peace are any thing but cheering. England has been beaten in the diplomatic struggle about Prince Alexander; her protest anent Batoum will remain an empty braggadocio if she cannot back it up with something more tangible; and her interest in the integrity of Turkey demands active interference. Though for the present there is a solidarity between the three great Emperors, it is well-known that Austria has a stake in the Bulgarian question, and cannot quietly let things drift as the Russian agents devise. The Iron-Duke too has his say in the matter, and cannot let a unified Bulgaria and Roumelia stand as a bulwark in the hands of the grisly Bear. These complications, therefore, augur no good in the near future. An appeal to arms is imminent, and the only hope that the crisis will be tided over rests in the Home complications of England. Jingo though he be, Lord Salisbury is an astute statesman of a high order, and he will, it is certain, make many concessions to avoid the breaking out of a conflagration which is sure to be general and of a most frightfully devastating kind. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the leading statesmen of Europe will be able to avoid such a crisis. In the course of events, the Sick Man's state must be partitioned by his powerful neighbours; but the longer this wholesale robbery is delayed the better. Russia is already more powerful than what is good for the peace of the earth, and if she gets a footing at Constantinople, the peace of India would be exposed to imminent peril.

THE MADHOBAG MEETING.

Ever since the publication of his two notes on "Infant Marriage" and "Enforced Widowhood," by Mr Malabari, the "reformers" had the game entirely in their own hands. They spoke, they discussed they wrote pamphlets and leaders, they held meetings and delivered lectures without any let or hindrance from the people at large. Implicitly relying on the perfect neutrality of Government, and believing that toleration was the best principle to follow, particularly when dwelling amidst followers of diverse systems of religion under a foreign Government, the people, let propagandists and reform mongers" have wide berth, and said nothing. Matters assumed a slightly altered aspect when Lord Ripon took up the question for enquiry; but the enquiry was fairly carried out, as it gave full opportunity to the leaders of every separate community to express their opinions, and the conclusion arrived at was exactly what they thought perfectly right and proper. The "reformers" in the meantime took up a new line of tactics, that of button-holing unwary Europeans in high places, to obtain declarations of their private opinions, and publishing them for the sophistication of the public mind; but the people still took no note of them. Lately, however, a judge of the Bombay High Court was got to prepare a draft Bill for the regulation of Hindu marriages, and that caused a stir among the people of Bombay, and the outcome of it was a largely attended-meeting in a private place of worship, the Madhobag of Mr. Virjibandas. This is only following the footsteps of the "reformers" and using the same tools which they have so long plied with unceasing vigour; but it was exactly what they did not calculate upon, and are therefore sorely vexed. As usual under such circumstances, crimination and recrimination, misrepresentation and abuse are being poured forth in ceaseless volumes in the columns of the local papers. One of these papers out-did his contemporaries. With a view to prevent people from attending the meeting, the *Rast Goftar* published on the morning of the meeting what it alleged to be the memorial which the Hindus intended to adopt that afternoon. The memorial was a simulated one, and contained statements which no sensible man would tolerate; but it failed. People attended the meeting just as if no such hoax had been played upon them. The chairman of the meeting was the distinguished patriot, Mr. V N. Mandlik, than whom few are better qualified, by learning energy and entire devotion to his country, to lead the Marhattas, and the memorial he produced at the meeting was as calm and prudent a document as ever emanated from a public meeting. Its object is thus set forth in the first paragraph:—"There is reason to believe that these representations (of the reformers) have found credence in influential quarters, and, accordingly, your petitioners now approach your Excellency in Council with the assurance that the Hindu population of this side of India, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small minority, (what an unkind hit!) have no sympathy with the agitation above referred to, and, on the contrary, regard it with extreme disfavour as being in great measure founded on entirely misleading descriptions of the custom and condition of Hindu society, and supported only by a small body of enthusiasts, who, in order to carry out their own ideas of social progress, are

prepared to go the dangerous length of invoking legislative interference with institutions, such as that of marriage, which the great bulk of Hindus still cherish as of social and religious importance." This is as it should be, but its purport has been entirely misrepresented in certain quarters. We do not wish to question the sincerity of the "reformers." They may be convinced of the value of the changes they wish to see brought on; but they have no right to force on the people customs which they abhor. The people believe, rightly or wrongly it does not matter, that those customs will greatly promote a laxity of sexual morality, and the Government has no business to force on them such laxity. The duty of Government in this respect is exactly the same as in religion,—perfect neutrality, and every departure from it is a dereliction of duty. It may be that large bodies of women kept in life-long spinsterhood, as in England are more conducive to the cause of morality than similar bodies of virgin widows,—we do not care to dispute the assumption; the cravings of nature may be, for aught we know to the contrary, very much stimulated by the repetition of the marriage service over girls of ten years of age, but these are questions which no more concern a Government than the belief in the unity, duality, trinity or plurality of the Godhead. If the Government, as the self-assumed father of the people, whom it first conquers and then governs autocratically, be justified in meddling with the marriage customs of the people in the interests of morality, it would *a fortiori* be more justified in knocking on the head all belief in Zoroaster, and Muhammad, and the Vedas. None will agree to this, so we say —let there be perfect liberty for particular groups of people to profess and preach whatever they think proper, whether it be Christianity, or Mahometanism, or Muslimism, or the doctrine of Brigham Young, and make as many verts as they can: but we must to the end protest against the idea of Government co-operation in such preaching. The "reformers" admit that individual effort is the best for social reform, but, since, say they, such effort has hitherto proved abortive, they must have the co-operation of Government, and to this their opponents justly demur, and they do well in giving expression to their opinion as freely, as openly, as publicly, as these "reformers" do. A fair field and no favour is our motto, and we must denounce as wicked all attempts to undo that.

By the way, there seems to be a breach somewhere in the camp of the reform-mongers. They have already commenced to calculate upon the partition of their gains before winning their game. The apple of discord is, who is to have the laurel wreath of victory? Writing to the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay, Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao, of Madras, says:—"Some of us felt injured when we were told that Mr. Malabari was the leader of the movement. Lest people think that we were envious of his popularity we did not want to publish that he was only one of our following. As some of my misguided friends have been publishing that Mr Malabari has been our leader and we his dupes, we are now compelled to proclaim the whole truth. Thankful as we are for the trouble he has taken and he is taking, and for the sacrifice he has been making, we are unable to admit him as our leader, especially when our misguided brethren wish to say so with a view to raise a false hue and cry against our attempts to set our house in order for the good of our country and our people." None will ask us to arbitrate in the matter; if any did, we would adjudge a crown of rose twigs with a leaden figure of Mercury or Narad on the top of it for every one concerned.

THE GHI BILL.

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
"Gaug aft a-gley,
"And lea'e us naught but grief and pain
"For promised joy."

All Hindu Bengal was agog for the panacea which they expected from the legislative action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in *re* adulteration of *ghi*, and their cup of hope has been filled to the brim with ditch water. They wanted nectar, and they have got a weak infusion of quassia in an unrinsed wine-glass. At a special meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Rivers Thompson broached the subject in an appropriate speech. He expressed his sympathy for the people in their distress, and gave a summary of the circumstances which called for emergent action. He said he felt with the people and expressed his readiness to do what lay in his power to relieve distress, and, as representatives of the people, we feel bound to express our sense of thankfulness for his sympathy and willingness to help our countrymen. But, as we shall presently show, he has been badly advised, and the line of action he has adopted is just what is not best calculated to help us. The Advocate General's speech was set in the same key, but it was more cordial and expressed the woes of the people in feeling terms, without in any way saying more than the bare truth. He remarked:

"Ghee, which ought to be clarified butter, is, as hon. members are aware, extensively used as an atrticle of human food, and its purity, as it appears to me, is necessary, if not indispensable, to health; but when it is adulterated in the manner I am about to describe, its use is not only deleterious to health, but offensive to the religious sentiments of the inhabitants of India and destructive of their caste. It has lately been discovered that the ghee sold in the shops and bazaars of Calcutta is adulterated with mutton and beef fat and lard and other greasy and oleaginous matter. This discovery, I may say, has produced widespread excitement, dismay and disgust among the native inhabitants of Calcutta, both Hindu and Muhammadan, who naturally regard the admixture of such substances as I have mentioned with the pure article as an outrage on their religious tenets and feelings, and. I believe, justly consider it prejudicial to their health. I have reason to believe that thousands of persons, but especially the Marwaris, than whom a more peaceful and industrious race scarcely exists in India, have left off the use of ghee, and are now living upon dry rations, with a view to atone for the sin they have committed unconsciously by using the adulterated article; and the richer classes of Muhammadans and Hindus have been subjected to great expense and inconvenience in importing ghee from distant places, while the poorer classes have been obliged to abstain from eating ghee altogether. Under these circumstances it cannot but appear to the Council that the adulteration of ghee in the manner I have described is a malpractice, an evil, of the most serious kind, and that it deserves to be dealt with in a firm and determined manner."

Then giving an exposition of the law regarding adulteration as it now stands in the Penal Code and the Local Municipal Act, he submitted the Bill which we published in our issue of the 6th instant. The opposition was opened by the Hon'ble Jayprakas who, spoke well and pointedly, giving, in guarded and moderate language, a fair expression of the public opinion of the Beharites on the subject. He said:—

"I am afraid the Bill before the Council will not satisfy the requirements of the grave crisis in which the people now find themselves. Throughout the whole province of Behar there is a strong feeling on the subject. I hold in my hand a telegram which I received only this morning. With his Honor's leave, I shall read it to the Council. The telegram is only typical of the general panic that has seized the population, and it is spreading. What we want, therefore, is not an amendment of the Calcutta Municipality Act of 1876, but a separate and independent Act altogether for the prevention of the adulteration of food in all places under the Bengal Government, where there may exist Municipalities, District and Local Boards, Union Committees, and Pancheyets under the Chowkidari Act. To each of such places the Act may be extended with such modifications as may be deemed proper by the Executive Government. And these bodies may be

invested with certain powers in respect of the prosecution of offenders."

He objected also to the insufficiency of the penalty proposed and refuted the objection about the difficulty of analysing *ghi* in the Mofussil, saying that it would be quite convenient to send all suspected specimens to Calcutta for analysis. The Hon'ble Bun Behari-Kapur supported the last speaker in every particular. "While admitting the usefulness and necessity of the measure, I regret," he said, "my inability to accord to it my cordial support on account of its narrowness of scopes which renders it almost feeble in comparison with the magnitude of the evil which the amendment is intended to remove. In order to meet a grievance which is felt throughout India we must devise a remedy which, if not exactly co-extensive with it in its operation, should, at least, be commensurate with its vast extent." The Hon'ble Ananda Mohan Bose took up the same line of argument, and forcibly dwelt on the objections urged. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis' speech is not fully reported. He urged that the opportunity should be taken to extend the operation of the Act to offences connected with the purity and cleanliness in the preparation and manufacture of other articles of human consumption. The Honble Mr. Harrison spoke in support of the Bill. He had not a syllable to say against the reasonableness and cogency of the objections urged. He pleaded urgency, and said that if the law had to be passed before the Durga Puja holidays it would be impossible to take all the details into consideration. His Honor the President supported the arguments of Mr. Harrison, and was of opinion that "if the mischief in Calcutta is checked, it will be checked throughout the country." He gave the Council to understand, moreover, that "if material changes be insisted upon he would be obliged to postpone the passing of the Bill for the time. The sanction of the Government of India to immediate legislation has been given on the lines on which the Bill has been now framed. We cannot wander very much beyond that, though there can be no difficulty in the extension of it on the same lines to all Municipalities, but nothing beyond that can be passed without further sanction." All this is very true; but the difficulties are due entirely to the wrong line of action which His Honor has adopted under the advice of his Law Officers. The people wanted a law for the immediate suppression of a great evil, and had no idea that His Honor would interpret that to mean an amendment of a particular section of the Calcutta Municipal Act. It behoved him to consider how the relief sought could be granted to the community at large with due regard to administrative caution and prudence. The Advocate General should have been the first to see what the remedy should be, but he failed. He wove a miserable cocoon round himself, and then found himself entrapped within it. We saw the matter through at once, when we first took up the discussion on this question. We knew that a carefully prepared Bill could not be got up within the interval between the day of our writing and the Durga Puja holidays, and, therefore, recommended a Vicaregal Ordinance under Section 23 of the Indian Councils Act. The British Indian Association took up the suggestion and submitted a memorial to that effect to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor; but His Honor did not view it with favor, nor recommended it for approbation to the Viceroy. Had he done so no difficulty whatever would have arisen. The Ordinance would have come into operation long ere this, and afforded all the relief that the proposed law can possibly afford, while it would have left ample time for His Honor and his councillors to mature a carefully considered scheme of law in due course. It would have, likewise, saved His Honor the trouble of coming down from Darjiling on so useless an errand. The Calcutta public seems not to be well aware of the Ordinance Section of the Indian Councils Act, and yet it is one which they should never have forgotten. It was under that Section that Lord Mayo, in 1869,

issued a Warrant raising the Income Tax from 2 to 3¼ per cent. It was under that Section that several Districts in the frontier of the Punjab were removed from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. It was under that Section, too, that extraordinary powers were vested in certain officers for certain purposes. The last occasion when it was put into requisition was to put a stop to the acting of certain farces in Calcutta. The primary, and, indeed, the only object of that law is to enable Government to adopt prompt action in all cases of great emergency, and as the *Ghi* business is admitted by Government to be an emergent one, it should at once have been availed of. However, the opportunity is now lost, and Calcutta must make the most of the little mouse that has been brought forth. The community of Bengal must mourn that the sympathy of their ruler has not been extended to them in their difficulties, and His Honor and his Councillors will have, before three months are out, to undo their present Act and get up a new measure of legislation.

Latest News and Notes.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Babu Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Secretary to the British Indian Association, has been reappointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. The Babu is in every way worthy of the honor that has been done him.

Mr. Parnell has introduced a Bill for the revaluing of judicial rents and suspending evictions on the payment of three-fourths of the rent. A subsequent telegram says that the Bill empowers the Law Courts to abate rents for two years, and to stay evictions when the tenant deposits half the amount in court. The Bill if passed is likely to allay the difficulties of the Irish Question to a considerable extent. So great is its importance that Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention of returning from the Continent to take part in the Debate on the Bill. The Irish members in the meanwhile are pursuing their favourite tactics of obstruction in Parliament. Affairs in Ireland are as unsettled as ever. Sir Redvers Buller is at present making a tour of County Clare, where agrarian outrages are most frequent. Fatal riots have taken place in Galway.

Mr. Barbour, the Financial Secretary, leaves India in the middle of October to take his seat in the newly appointed Currency Commission in England. Mr. Westland will officiate for him.

There will be one judge less on the Bench, when the High Court re-opens after the vacation. The Secretary of State has refused to sanction the appointment of a successor to Mr. Justice Macdonell. It is said that when three years ago, the addition of a Civilian, a Barrister, and a Pleader judge was sanctioned, it was on the understanding that no new appointment would be made as a judge of each class retired or resigned, so that the number of judges might be brought down to twelve.

The British Indian Association held its half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, under the presidency of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. In asking for the adoption of the half-yearly report the President dwelt at length on the Exodus to the Hills, the adulteration of *ghi*, the income-tax and other topics of the day. Babu Joykissen Mukerji spoke on Financial reform, Babu Kunjolal Bannerji on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and Babu Jodulal Mullick on the new Municipal Bill. All the questions were referred to the Managing Committee for consideration and action.

After a protracted absence of three years Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose is about to return to India. On the eve of his departure from Engiand, Mr. Ghose has issued an address to the Princes and people of his country in which he explains at some length the adverse circumstances which led to his double defeat at Deptford. Mr. Ghose says, that his defeat was in no sense an Indian defeat, but a party defeat, exactly like the adverse results in so many other constituencies. He is convinced that victory awaits in the near and immediate future, and he has faith in the impartiality of the tribunal in which he has to appeal, and faith in the justice of the cause which he has at heart. By his strenous efforts to "give India a voice in the House of Commons," Mr. Ghose has deserved well of his country. He returns to India only to gather strength for a fresh contest, and we sincerely hope he will fare better next time. We welcome him back.

The Adi Bramho Somaj of Calcutta has sustained a severe loss in the death of one of its leading ministers, Babu Bacharam Chaterjee of Behala. He was a powerful speaker, and a distinguished writer and was remarkable for his devout piety and zeal in the cause of his church. His death is sincerely mourned by the people of Behala, for whose improvement his labours were unceasing.

The appeal of Khanto Domni has, we understand, been dismissed. Her husband Baikuntho's sentence has, however, been reduced from three to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The disaster of a local Legislative Council has befallen the fair North-Western Provinces. The calamity is no doubt largely due to the mistaken zeal of some of their inhabitants who will before long make out that king Log is a much better and more serviceable thing than the bumptious and mischief-making king Stork The vanity of Jove, his satellites and their adjuncts may be tickled a good deal for a while. But the fun will begin when the Legislative mill, now sanctioned, is in full working order and when the demand for the grist cannot be satisfied. Not even the routine delay of the Supreme Council will now stand in the way and the work of over-legislation will go on merrily and its consequential results will be not extra-advantageous to those whose interest it was the duty of the would be Honorables to try to protect. We are not aware what grave disadvantages the N. W. Provinces laboured under without the institution, and we have not been able to induce ourselves to believe that its inauguration will bring millennium an inch nearer. If the North-Western Provinces are allowed a Legislative Council of their own, there is

little reason why the Punjab and Burma should not have theirs, yea even the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg, if not Oude. The work of Decentralization and "Home Rule" will be completed with a vengeance when they have Councils of their own. The Government ought to make a dead stand against all constitutional changes like these, unless the necessities the reof be proved to a demonstration, nothing like which, we suppose, has even been attempted in the present case. Our Legislative Councils, big and small, are all so many unmeaning shams, and unworthy shams, and if we properly understand our interests, we ought to be the last to care for any addition to them. If a proper representative element could be secured, if an independent constitution could be looked forward to, which even the most sanguine is not prepared to do, there might not have been so much to say against the scheme. It is worse than useless to pander *apka wasteism*, which may be taken as a good synonym of the Legislative Council which Allahabad is shortly promised to boast of.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peile's elevation to the Supreme Council on the retirement of Sir Steuart Bayley from it, in view of his transfer to the Bengal *musnud* is a very deserved one. His services to the Bombay Council, and we may add to the Bombay University as its Vice-Chancellor, may have been quite of a superior order altogether. All this, however, does not constitute any very strong claim to a seat in the Supreme Council.

The next Viceregal tour will include Baroda. Surat has sent in an invitation which will probably be accepted. It is said that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore also will send a pressing invitation. With the gay doings in these States and Hydrabad the tour promises to be quite a rapturons one.

The death of Mr. Younan, long a superintendent of the Calcutta Police, is announced. He will be best remembered by the name of "*Kana Sarjone*" or the one-eyed Sergeant, and was an officer of great experience and singular detective abilities. His name was quite a household word in Calcutta and he was a veritable terror to its Budmashes.

Among our cold weather visitors this year will be several of the members of our Viceroy's family. It is announced that Lady Heronoine Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, the Hon. Basil Blackwood and the Hon. Frederic Blackwood will leave England for India early in November. Lady Helen Blackwood and Miss Thynne have been regarded as great acquisitions to the Anglo-Indian society, and we are quite sure that the other children of Lord Dufferin will find a warm welcome in India.

We have to thank Mr. E. E. Cattel, of 21 Finsbury Circus, London, for a copy of the first edition of his four page Illustrated Guide to the colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Exhibition is of no small importance to us Indians, as it may stimulate Indo-Anglic trade in many an unforeseen direction. The guide ought, therefore, be of interest to those who would care to make themselves acquainted with the plans and position of the vast range of buildings that have been erected to accomodate this historic Exhibition. A neatly executed design of the celebrated Gowalior Gateway intended for the south Kensington Museum and a sketch

of the Jeypore gateway tend to increase the value of the guide in the eyes of the Indian reader. Sketches are also given of Indian artificers and Indian shops in the Exhibition and the whole thing is completed by a Bird's eye view of the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds with an intelligible key thereto. The future numbers of the Guide ought to prove still more interesting.

It is noticeable how the very appointment of the Currency Commission in England, has affected the Exchange market in a short time. No sooner was the announcement made by Reuter, than Exchange went up in Calcutta immediately. It has again come down since, it is true, as the lasting benefits are not yet apparent. But it may be taken that the Commission, if it does its work properly, will succeed in restoring things to their normal state.

Though often engaged in unrighteous causes, Anglo-Indian agitators have, of late, showed a tenacity of purpose which ought to be a lesson to Indians anxious for having their grievances redressed. Gibbons, the comparatively mild sentence upon whom has been confirmed by a full Bench of the Calcutta High Court. is being made out a martyr and he has enlisted the sympathy of the Anglo-Indian grievance-mongers to a remarkable extent. His illness is deplored and his punishment condemned. He has been brought down from Assam to undergo his incarceration, and his presence "in their midst" has enhanced the sympathy in his behalf more than ever, if possible. A memorial has been addressed to the Assam Government for his release on grounds very similar to those that might be urged in favour of almost every criminal in Her Majesty's jails. It will be difficult for any government to bring itself to think, that cases like these are fit for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy vested in the crown and its representatives. Poor Tincowri Pal hardly out of his teens, for whom twenty thousand princes and people of the land earnestly appealed, could not be saved from the gallows, his young wife and new-born babe and old father notwithstanding. Not a voice was then raised by the influential community that is now moving heaven and earth for encouraging forgery. The man might and ought to have been punished with a much severer sentence, and he has to thank the "native Judge," whom his friends are abusing to their heart's content, that he got off so easy, for the European judge was decidedly forgiving him just double or treble his time. Our Anglo-Indian friends set a really bad example by siding with infamous miscreants.

The admirers of the exquisite Persian poem "Khushro and Shirin" must have been shocked at the new version of it lately produced before the Bombay High Court. Khushro, under the prosaic name of Jijibhoy, appears in the new version as a defendant in a breach of promise case. He courted sweet Shirin for over five years; professed the most unbounded love; wrote no end of love letters of the most gushing type; borrowed Rs. 3,500 from her to meet the expenses of his legal education in England; and on return therefrom as a full-fledged barrister, most shamelessly discarded her. We shall have many such cases amongst us as European civilization and social reform of the new type advance in the country. And truth to say there are advantages and delights in courtship which our young reformers cannot fail to appreciate,

It is not yet known who succeeds the late Mr. Wilkins as the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Mr. Bernard, the additional Deputy Commissioner, is a likely person and will probably be allowed to officiate till Mr. Lambert's return from furlough, in November. Some considerable changes are rumoured to be impending in the Calcutta Police, and it is not unlikely that the Commissionership may be separated from the Chairmanship of the Corporation. The duality has been a pretty fruitful source of inconvenience, and its abolition may lead to good. Should the reform be effected Mr. Lambert will get the *pucca* Commissionership of Police, Mr. Harrison keeping the Chair of the Corporation.

On the death of its late proprietor, Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusan, the *Someprokash*, long the leading vernacular weekly of Bengal, has been placed in the hands of trustees. The venerable Pundit Issur Chunder Vidyasagar is one of the trustees, and no better selection could have been made, considering that he it was that conceived and carried out the plan of starting this journal. The other Trustees are Babus Biprodas Banerjee and Umesh Chunder Dutt.

The letter of the Gilchrist Tustees to the Secretary of State for India published in a recent number of the *Gazette of India*, affords material for serious reflections. The Trustees complain of the extreme paucity of competetion for the scholarship in late years, which has made them decide to withdraw it after the award that may be made in the Examination to be held in January 1888. No more experiments will thus be tried. It will be remembered that in 1868 two scholarships of the value of £100 each per annum, were established by the Gilchrist Trustees and were open to competition in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1883 when only one candidate throughout India, was forthcoming for the two available scholarships, Ceylon was also declared eligible for competing. In the hope of making the scholarship more attractive, the two £100 scholarships were abolished and one only of the value of £150 was established instead, in 1883. This also seems to have failed in drawing larger competition and hence the decision of the Trustees to withdraw it altogether. It is not, however, the desire of the Trustees to sever their connection with the educational advancement of India, but, "if possible, to find some mode of expending such portion of the Trust income as they may consider expedient for advancing on a more comprehensive scale the higher education of the Native youths of India." The Trustees desire to invite the advice and co-operation of the heads of all higher educational institutions and of others who may be interested in the subject in India. They wish to obtain opinions as to whether a scholarship, tenable in England can be made (if, say, of larger value and offered perhaps every third year) an object of real emulation to the youths of India, or whether, having regard to the alleged difficulty arising from the Latin tongue (which forms an essential part of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London) not being generally taught in India, and to the objection arising from loss of caste to most natives of India from crossing the sea, and other considerations, it might not be better to substitute a scholarship or scholarships to be held at some place or places of higher education in India, and thenceforth to abandon the idea of bringing youths to England. And the Trustees would further invite, from those who may favour the institution of scholarships to be held in India, suggestions as to the number. amonunt, and length fo tenure of such scholarships, and at what institutions in India to hold, so as to attract the largest possible competition and to produce the most comprehensive and beneficial results in an educational point of view; also to point out the most suitable limits of age, the character of the competitive examination upon which the award of such scholarships should be made, on what conditions such scholarships should be held, and in what manner they could be kept under the supervision and control of the Gilchrist Trustees."

Telegrams.

The Tender of the P and O Company for conveyance of the mails to India and China for ten years beginning with February 1888, has been accepted.

His Holiness the Pope has postponed the departure of the Papal Envoy to China, at the same time reserving his rights.

A serious encounter has taken place between the police and a mob in Galway. The Police who were escorting to gaol a number of tenants who had resisted evictions, were furiously attacked by the mob, and had to make repeated charges with the bayonet. One woman was killed, and many rioters were injured.

If an expedition is sent against Bonerwals, it will probably not start till March next.

It is reported from Khamiab, under date the 6th of September, that the weather there has suddenly changed, the temperature in shade having fallen from the maximum of 120 degrees in tents to the minimum of 46 degrees. There is every prospect of an early winter.

The official reports from Upper Burma are much to the same effect as those for the previous week. Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Mandalay are quiet. A military post has been established at Toubo. Reports from Sagoni and Yen are satisfactory. There are no large gangs about. The report from Kyankse states that the villagers have combined and driven off Minpo, a noted dakait leader. The state of affairs in Myingyan is unchanged. The Pagan District seems to be settling down, and the northern part of Yamethin is also becoming more settled.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday, Mr. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for the protection of indigenous tribes in Burma. The object of the Bill, Mr. Ilbert explained, was to provide for the ejection or exclusion from villages occupied by Karens and other indigenou tribes of Burmese, Shans, Chinese, and other strangers who settle there. Settlement of strangers in such villages was causing constant inconvenience, and frequently led to breaches of the peace. He proposed therefore, to put a stop to such settlement. Persons ejected would be entitled to compensation. Legislation of a similar character was in force in the Garo Hills. The remainder of the business before the Council was of a formal and technical character.

Cholera has broken out in Buda-Pesth, and is spreading in Croatia.

In the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question, said that Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Special Commissioner in Egypt, had made some important proposals, with a view to an ulterior arrangement, in connection with Egypt, and that the proposals are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is not the intention of the Cabinet to recall the Special Commissioner, until the duties entrusted to him are finished, as his presence in Egypt is highly desirable for those British, as well as Egyptian interests, which Sir Drummond's skill, experience, and ability, have tended largely to harmonise.

Sir J. E. Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Common, said that the Government of India had

made no proposal for transferring the seat of Government to Simla, and he hoped that this statement would allay the fears expressed in India on the subject.

An International Exhibition will be held at Adelaide in 1887, to celebrate the attainment by South Australia of its fiftieth year as a colony. Application for space must be sent in by the 1st of January.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—DR. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial halfpints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co,. 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 15. 1886.

General.—Mr. C A S Bedford. officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chitagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under section 52, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th October.

Mr. H Savage, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

Moulvie Fazlur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Wajeeoodeen Ahmed is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvie Fazlur Rahman, or until further orders.

In modification of the order, dated the 29th May 1886, it is notified that Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt was employed as a special temporary Sub Deputy Collector of the fourth grade at Khoorda Pooree, from the 1st January to the fourth April 1886, both days inclusive.

Police.—In supersession of the order, dated the 3rd July last, Mr. R L Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months, under sections 72 and 74, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

EDUCATION.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Palamow Branch School Committee, in the district of Lohardugga:—

Thakurai Jodu Nath Singh *vice* Thakurai Janki Prosad Singh, deceased.

Baboo Lal Jibon Singh, *vice* Baboo Ramadhin Singh, deceased.

Advertisements.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

On the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway at Gyabaree a five roomed Bungalow with usual conveniences.

Gyabaree is 3,500. feet above Sea Level and is below the cloud line, the climate is all that can be desired for Invalids. A fully qualified Native Medical Practitioner resides in the neighbourhood.

The Residence is well suited for the Family of Native Gentleman and it is to let at a very moderate rental. Apply to

Darjeeling / The 9th Augst } W. Stevenson. Secretary D. H. Railway Darjeeling.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.
COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Vote granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29, 23, 250.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000, UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age	30	35	40	45
Premium...	Rs. As. P. 21 5 4	Rs. As. P. 24 8 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 0	Rs. As. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 percent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full Particulars, on the application to
M. DCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

NOTCE.

The under-mentioned parties having undertaken to sell pure ghee have been permitted to do so under the patronage of the Calcutta municipality under a penalty Bond.

1. Messers Roy Singh and Co—159 Manicktola Street.
2. Daby Sahoy Khetree—10 Burtolla street.

Robert Turnbull
Secy to the Corporation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE NATIVE NOBILITY & GENTRY.

Requirements

For the Doorga Pooja:

ALEXANDER CUMMING,
Successor to
F. W. BAKER & Co.
IN LIQUIDATION

The agent for the mortgagees in possession is disposing of the entire stock-in-trade

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

For Cash Only

The stock which is well known as the largest and best in Calcutta comprises

SILKS, SATINS.
Velvets and Plush

in almost every colour and of the best quality.

SILK HOSIERY

A large assortment of Socks and Stockings in plain colours & stripes.

Real Laces

Furnishing upholstery Laces Curtains Purda Bepps & Tapestries.

MIRRORS ! MIRRORS !! MIRRORS ! ! !
Some very handsome mirrors with Elaborate Ebony and
Rich Gilt Frames
At Enormous Reductions also for sale.
The Furniture and Fittings which comprise Marble Top Tables, Handsome Show Cases &c.
Inspection invited
Northbrook House
C A L C U T T A.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;---
2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.

An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers

AMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinder. 4lb size...Cash 250 2lb „ ... „ 175. N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

CASH PRICES.

For an improve single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete wieh its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case ... ... Cash Rs 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, RobberRings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wire Coolers, Rubber, Bands, Bottle Elevators &. can be snpplied on applicacion

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHET AFFECTIONS such as obtinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chst and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specialy recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule. and the lables bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messr. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott and Thomson and Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate powder.

GUARANTED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfetly degystible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or. supper," and invaluable for Invalids aud young children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa." with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixturs. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonfull to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-peny.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for India and the colonies, keeping for years in all climates, being a concentrated form. Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining properties Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort by the Royal Navy. Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c, in air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d. Sole proprietors. H S C H W E I T Z E R & Co. 10,ADAM Street LONDON. and all wholesale Houses.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE

Vice-President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND K.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is (for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonus, being equal to a Bonus of £7-5s. per cent. for the quinquennium.

All kinds of assurances effected.

Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON,

419 *Local Life Manager.*

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

Capital and other Funds ₹383,734 *on the 31st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund,

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50.000, may be drawn upon by the India Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL. MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose name eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OE EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of native gentlemen taken afavourabe have been approved'by eminent Actuaries, 435

HAROLD AND CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Hrrmoniums.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs 75
4 „ „ „ „	„ 90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs ...	10 Extra.
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs 120
5 „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„ 135
5 „ in Amercian Walnut	„ 150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„ 160
5 „ 5 stops, in solid polished oak...	„ 200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„ 250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„ 450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„ 500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case ...	„ 150

"Harmoni Flutes"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„ 40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)...	„ 50
3 „ 3 stops „	„ 75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„ 90
3½ „ 3 stops „	„ 95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„ 3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR

HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„ 125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„ 150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35

Clarionets, in flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key Cash Price Rs 88

HAROLD & CO., DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART AND CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

crystal chandeliers,

crystal wall lights,

crystal hall lamps,

crystal table lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

elegant patterns, pretty shapes,

Cheap Prices.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER.

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404

সুপ্রসিদ্ধ সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ পত্র

সুরভি ও পতাকার

পঞ্চম বাৎসরিক উৎসব উপলক্ষে

উপহার

পাকা চারি টাকা মূলোর অপূর্ব্ব গ্রন্থ—

১। আনন্দমঠ—লেখকশ্রেষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ রাজনৈতিক উপন্যাস। মূল্য ১৷৷০ দেড় টাকা।

২। (কল্কিপুরাণ—সটীক বাঙ্গালা) সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পণ্ডিত শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত কলিকালের প্রত্যেক হিন্দুর অবশ্য পাঠ্য মূল্য ১৷৷০।

৩। বাল্মীকির জয়—লব্ধ প্রতিষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত হর-প্রসাদ শাস্ত্রী, এম্, এ, প্রণীত মূল্য ৷৷০ আনা।

৪। প্রেমহার—সুপরিচিত শ্রীযুক্ত ক্ষীরোদচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরি, এম, এ, কর্ত্তৃক সঙ্কলিত। বঙ্গের প্রাচীন হইতে আধুনিক কবিগণের সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট প্রেম কবিতার সংগ্রহ। মূল্য ৷৷০ আট আনা।

"সুরভি ও পতাকার" বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৸০ সহরে ৩৷ পুস্তক পাঠাইতে খরচ ৷৷০ আনা এই চারি টাকায় সহরে ৩৷০ এক বৎসর কাগজ ও উক্ত পুস্তক চতুষ্টয় পাওয়া যাইবে। সুতরাং চারি টাকায় আট টাকা লাভ।

অনেকের একবারে ৪ টাকা দিতে কষ্ট বোধ হইবে। এজন্য অদ্য হইতে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত সময় মধ্যে যিনি এক টাকাও প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহার নাম রেজেষ্ট্রীভুক্ত করিয়া নববর্ষ হইতে কাগজ পাঠান যাইবে। বাকি তিন টাকা দুই তিন বারে অগ্রহায়ণ মাসের সংক্রান্তি মধ্যে দিলেও চলি অথবা ভালুপেঁয়বেলে ও পুস্তক পাঠান যাইবে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ হইলে উপহারের জন্য নূতন নাম রেজেষ্ট্রী হইবে না। কার্ত্তিক মাসের প্রথম হইতে অগ্রহায়ণের সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত উপহার চলিবে।

যাঁহারা পূজার পূর্ব্বে একেবারে ৪ চারি টাকাই সহরে ৩৷০ প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহারা উল্লিখিত ৪ খানি পুস্তক ব্যতীত কবিবর মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত বিরচিত "ব্রজাঙ্গনা কাব্য" অতিরিক্ত উপহার পাইবেন।

টাকা কড়ি নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে—

সুরভি ও পতাকা কার্য্যালয়,

৩৩ নং বেচু চাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীট, কামাপুকুর কলিকাতা।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোং, কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

☞ অন্যান্য বিবরণ সুরভি ও পতাকায় দ্রষ্টব্য। 444

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানিতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট বজ্র আছে, ২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন; তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল; 'সে রস-রঙ্গভরা রচনাকৌশল, সে চারুচিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণ-সমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আইসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায় না। লিপি চাতুর্য্যে "মডেল ভগিনীর" গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই'। কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজষ্ট্রীটে এবং ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

W. NEWMAN & CO,. LIMITED.
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY, LL. D.,
Neatly bound in cloth, Price each As. 6.

WARREN HASTINGS.—By Lord Maculay.
MY TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT (Memoirs of Silvio Pelice—Translated from the Italian by Thomas Roscoe.
THE RIVALS, AND SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THE COMPLETE ANGLER.—By Isaac Walton.
CHILDE HAROLD.—By Lord Byron.
THE MAN OF FEELING—Sermons on the Card—By Bishop Latimer. Henry Mackenzie.
LIVES OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND CÆSAR.—By Plutarch.
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.—BY Sir John Maundeville.
THE CASTLE OF OTRANTO.—By Horace Walpole.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, AND THE GOOD NATURED MAN.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
THE ADVENTURES OF BARON TRENCK,—Translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft.
THE WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS.—By Lord Bacon.
NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.—By Gilbert White.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE,—By Sir Walter Scott.
TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—By Mungo Park.
THE HISTORY OF EGYPT.—By Herodotus.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—By Lord Anson.
SELECTED VOYAGES.—From Richard Hakluyt's Collection.
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.—By John Keble.
SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS.—By Lord Bolingbroke.
TABLE-TALK.—By Martin Luther.
THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT. By Edmund Burke.
THE HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES,—By Henry Hallam

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD writes :—
"Your 'National Library is a very model of cheapness and beauty in printing. It is impossible to value too highly this most meritorious attempt to place the very gems of literature within reach of all classes of society.

WARD & LOCK'S.

POPULAR LIBRARY.

OF LITERARY TREASURES.

Edited by G. T. BETTANY, M. A.

From George Howell. Esq., M. F.

"I regard the specimens sent me as perfeet marvels of cheapness and excellenee. The volume containing Emerson's 'Representative Men' and 'English Traits' is the best and cheapest volume ever issued from the Press, in my opinion. I hope that the enterprise will be eminently successfull, and that your Literary Treasures will find a place in hundreds of homes."

Neatly bound in cloth. Price each As. 6.

Emerson : Representative Men and English Traits.
Macaulay : Lord Clive. Warren Hastings and other Essays.
Plutarch : Lives of Alexander the Great. Julius Cæsar, and Pompey.
Lock : Thoughts on Education. With Introduction by Professor Blackie.
De Quincey : Confessions of an Opium Eater, and Letters to a Young Man Whose Education has been Neglected.
Longfellow : Voices of the Night, Tales of a Wayside Inn, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Arabian Nights : Sindbad, Aladdin, and other Stories.
Bacon : Essays, Civil and Moral.
Foster : On decision of character and on a Man's Writing Memoirs of himself.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Plutarch's Lives of Famous Greeks.
Milton's Miscellaneous Poems Sonnets and Psalms.
Barham's Witche's Frolic, the Black Mousquetaire, and other Ingolds by Legends.
Cook's First Voyage round the World.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Christabel,.and Miscellaneous Poems.
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

NEW CHEAP EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS.

COTTON'S NEW INDIA
OR
INDIA IN TRANSITION.

A NEW and cheaper Edition of this popular book is in Course of publication and a supply is expected in 2 or 3 week's time. Judging from enormous demand of the first edition, the new edition will, in all probability, also find a large sale.

In order to prevent disappointment to intending purchasers, we are now *Registering Orders*, which will be supplied at once upon the arrival of the consignment. Early orders are solicited Price per copy, As 10.

W. NEWMAN & CO., "LD.,"
4 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE COURT FEES ACT.
(ACT VII OF 1870).

With copious notes of decided cases upto April 1886,—Rules, Circular Orders, Notifications &c., of the High Courts, the Government of India, and the Local Governments, and a full Index. By Jivankrishna Ghose, Pleader District Court, Alipur.

To be had from Messrs B. Banerjee & Co., Booksellers, 25 Cornwallis Street, at the Bar Library, Alipur, and from the Editor, Jaliaparah Bhowanipur.

Cloth bound and neatly got up,

441 Price Rs. 1-8 Postage As. 4.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.
SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

JUST arrived per S. S. *Lord Gough* and *Brindisi* 40 sort of fresh American Vegetable Seeds together with many new and superior Cabbages, many Cauliflowers, Knol, Kole Beet. Radish Turnip, Beans, Peas, Lettuce. &c., in tin, packed in America with portraits and brief instructions on each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of the above seeds in pakets made up here with all best seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of all double and mostly new flower seeds packed in America with portrait, and brief instructions upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

15 sorts of do., do. made up here with all the best and chosen flower seeds at Rs. 3. packet. Patna large cauliflower seed at Rs. 1 per tola Patna large & late cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola. Best American cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola.

25 sorts of fresh rainy season country vegetable seeds with several kinds of brinjal, sims, laoos, sweet danta, &c., &c., Re. 1-8 per packet,

10 sorts of purely rain flower seeds with Benares Double Zinnia Balsam, &c. &c. at Re. 1 a packet.

Jara Brinjal seed largest of its kind at Re. 1 per tola. 20 sorts of Native Fruit seeds, fresh, all new collections, at Re. 1 a packet.

20 sorts of everlasting English ornamental shrub, undershrub, creepers, &c., seeds just received from London at Rs 2 a packet.

Jara Radish, very large, never seen. at As. 8 per tola.

For plants and new seeds price lists and half anna postage stamps. Any one requiring a good book ou our Agri, Horti. and Floriculture with the help of which to grow seeds and plants without the least difficulty should lose no time to send Rs. 5 for the comprehensive and complete volume just reduced from Rs. 8, containing nearly 1300 pages, mostly illustrated and well bound. This Volume will answer for all the phases of gardening necessary for a lover of gardens.

Beneras Langra and Durbhanga mangoes can be supplied any number required also all the other plants.

PIKEPARA NURSERY. CALCUTTA ; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJE

West End Watch Company.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones ; therefore, last a life-time . The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Our Special Campaign Watch for India	16 8 and	18 8
	In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	20 8
2	A heavy sterling silver cased Watch	28 8	30 8
34	Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.
Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

STRYCHNIDINE !

Guaranteed to cure Nervous and General Debility, Anœmia, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Premature Decline, Lassitude &c., per bottle Rs.4 ; packing, As. 4 ; per dozen Rs. 42.

W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta. 449

EXPECTED IN OCTOBER.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES.

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Sambat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's. Also Traill's Pocket Diary.

D. M. TRAILL, *Stationer, Calcutta.*

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,

In English, Bengalee, Urdu, and Hindee characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.

Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas ; Interleaved, Re. 1.

YULE TIDE" 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.

443

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

S. K. DASS.,

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWLLERY SHOP.

Ramroor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokharaj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamomd) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tolla.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with Diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mufusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদায় আভরণ লইয়াছি. তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

" আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠন হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহাতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Dass as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he supplied to me, and made to my order, during the period were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

446 Chundra Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

Native Gentlemen will find this Institution of great service, useful for, *Investment, Family provision, Self-Endowment for old age*, and *Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the STANDARD in this respect.

The Rates of Premium.—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : GEO. L. KEMP,

27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

413

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES

ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

Registered Garden Arches

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS, GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS, FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES, ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS, LAWN MOWING MACHINES

a large assortment of garden tools.

T. E. THOMSON & Co.

F. & C. OSLER

CALCUTTA.

GLASS MANUFACTURE IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITONS ...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION ..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84 } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

Importers of Venetian, Bohemian, French and British Decorative and Ornamental Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL GLASS FOUNTAINS AND FISH BOWLS,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

VENETIAN MIRRORS,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

ART POTTERY.

The attention of Native grentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

THE LOWEST PRICE,

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER. 422

CALCUTTA.

Awarded Certificate of Merlit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, whooping Cough, Coughs of year's standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness. Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon, Patentee, Calcutta

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

416 *14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

All subscriptions payble in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.

	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8

IN MFOUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
„ Arrear Do	15	8

RATES OF ADVESTISEMENT. Rs. As.

Per line 0 4

PRINTED BY A. N. CHUKERBUTTY AND PUBLISHED by WOOMESH CHUNDER NANDY AT THE PEOPLES' PRESS, NO 78, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.